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All kinds of Photographic Work done in latest style,
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No. 84, Queen's Road Central
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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1825

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 87%

June 7, 1919, Temperature 72°

No. 17,484

June 7, 1919, Temperature 82°

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1919.

日十初月五未巳大歲年入國民中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

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Steam and Motor Vessels,
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CHANDLER
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SILVER
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SMART WHITE SHOES

WHITE CANVAS
WHITE RUBBER
SOLES &
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Price \$5.00 to \$8.00 Pair.

**COMFORT WHITE TENNIS
SHOES**

RUBBER SOLES

\$1.75 a Pair.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

Queen's Road & D'Agnilar Street.

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

Editor's Service to the China Mail

THE AFGHAN BOTHER.

ROUBLES NO BON.

SIMLA, June 3.
The Afghan trading classes absolutely decline to accept the Bolshevik notes. The hundred rouble notes have now fallen to eighteen rupees. Indian notes are cashable at par. Regarding the relief of Thal, the Afghans retreated before the relief column appeared. The retirement of all Afghans in Kurram is expected. Aeroplanes played a prominent part at Thal. A Wazir *laskhar* in Tochi has been attacked from Miranshah and suffered heavily.

LIKE ANTS DISTURBED.

The heights south of Thal on the left bank of the Kurram, have been cleared. The enemy is reported to have retreated to Bland Khel on the right bank of the river. The hill called Khapangha opposite Thal on the other side of the river is still held by a force of Afghans and irregulars with guns. We destroyed one by a direct hit. A large body of tribesmen is reported to have collected in the hills to the northwest of Thal. The situation at Miranshah is much improved. The enemy had some hundred casualties on Sunday, about thirty being killed. No change is reported on the Deesajat border, where Wazir and Masud *laskhars* are still reported. Quetta states that our aeroplanes effectively bombed an enemy camp at Babrai, fifteen miles from Chaman.

ARMISTICE ASKED AND OFFERED.

SIMLA, June 4.
Aman Ulla's letter to the Viceroy explains that the outbreak of war was due to certain misunderstandings. He explains that the disorders and disturbances in India, and especially the unruly demonstrations at Peshawar, had reached a pitch obliging him to despatch troops to protect his frontiers. The commandant of the eastern army, considering that certain points were included in his own territory, according to maps and plans in his possession, proceeded to carry on some digging as precautionary measure, whereupon British troops violated Afghan territory, obliging the Amir to declare war. Meanwhile the Afghan envoy Abdur Rahman reached Kabul and explained it all to the foreign secretary and impressed upon him the necessity of desisting from war. It became apparent that events and movements which had taken place were accidental and undesirable. The Amir put off publication of proclamation of a holy war and referred the matter to the national council, who decided to send an envoy to India to offer this explanation and stop the fighting. After taking exception to the aeroplane attack on Kabul and Jallalabad, the Amir emphasises that he does not desire the old friendship to be broken or bloodshed to lead to perpetual enmity. He affirms that his government desires an honourable and dignified peace and suggests that delegates be appointed to conclude peace at the earliest date.

In reply the Vicerey expresses his pleasure on learning that the Amir is sincerely anxious for a cessation of the fighting but gives an explicit denial of acts of Afghan hostility and violation of British territory. He reminds Aman Ulla of the chance he gave him at the eleventh hour. However, actuated by the knowledge of his inexperienced youth and mindful of our obligations to his late father, Lord Chelmsford agrees to an armistice provided (1) that all Afghan troops withdraw from the frontier 20 miles from the nearest British forces (2) the British to remain where they are; continuing all military precautions but to take no offensive (3) aircraft not to bomb the Afghan forces but to have freedom of the air for vision purposes. The Afghans in return are not to hurt any aircraft or airmen forced to land in Afghan limits. The Amir must inform all the tribes that he has asked for a cessation of fighting and that he forbids their aggressive action against the British. The Vicerey emphasises the leniency of the terms and invites the Amir to accept them. If he does so, Mr. Barrett will arrange a meeting with Afghan generals to sign the armistice. Then selected officers will discuss the final terms of peace. If the Amir refuses, the consequences will rest on him. The unlimited resources of the British can mean only one thing.

MORE LOOT.

SIMLA, June 5.
In the Dakka area things are normal, except for slight sniping and cutting of telegraph wires. Fifty Afghans were taken prisoner at

THE FREE CHURCHES.

THE RESTAURATION OF FAITH.

In a little book recently published is this arresting sentence: "If we who are Christians conceived of Christianity as the great mass of the youth of our country conceived of it we should not be Christians." The author of the book is the Rev. Dr. David S. Cairns, and it is entitled "The Reasonableness of the Christian Faith." Dr. Cairns is well known to many readers by an earlier book "Christianity in the Modern World"; and during recent years the sterling quality of his work as a Christian teacher and apologist, especially in connection with the Student Christian Movement, has brought fresh honour to a name that is still held in proud and affectionate regard throughout all Scotland. The sentence from his pen just quoted should be laid to heart by every responsible Christian teacher: it sets down, in terse and simple fashion, a fact of which many of us have of late been growing painfully and increasingly conscious. Nothing has impressed and saddened me more, in the books written by chaplains which have come my way, than the revelations which they give of the tragic failure of the average soldier, who represents, of course, the average man, to understand Christianity. He is continually mistaking things that matter only a little, or which do not matter at all, for that which matters everything, and because in his mind Christ's religion is identified with beliefs for him are impossible, or with ideals of conduct which seem to him unworthy, he condemns it or stands aloof from it, even when, as sometimes happens, he is all the time paying it secret and unconscious homage.

"Fundamental questions," says Dr. Cairns, "are up at last." And he is glad that it is so; let Christian teachers learn how to deal with these, and "the Divine Word of Revelation has some chance of coming to its own again." It is with "fundamental questions" that this little book is concerned. I shall not attempt to summarise its argument; it is packed close enough already—as is the way of these Aberdeen professors; it must be studied and restudied as it stands. This only let me say, their argument is never "in the air": Dr. Cairns wastes no time slaying the three-slain, neither is his wrestling with imaginary foes. He knows the modern mind as it reveals itself both in the classroom and in the camp, and he is not afraid of it; he knows Christianity; and he is not afraid for it; if only the modern mind can be brought to understand Christianity he has no doubt what the result will be.

This is his task—and ours: to interpret Christianity in the terms of our own generation, to make faith reasonable to reasonable men. Honest minds, George Eliot says, "are bound to accept no formula which their whole souls—their intellect as well as their emotions—do not embrace with entire reverence." And to that, I hope, we shall all heartily agree. Believers and sceptics alike, then thousands of men have gone back to civilian life. It is easy to say that we must have men for the Navy, but the question remains, how are we going to get them? Did anyone say conscription?

Whilst the Admiralty are attempting to check the wastage of manpower by a perfect fusillade of persuasive memoranda, they continue to withhold the Jervam Report. If there is one thing more than another that would settle the minds of a whole host of men who are at present hesitating whether to clear out or re-engage, it is to be told definitely what the Navy is going to do for them. As matters are, I am assured that quite a considerable proportion of the wavemakers are taking their discharge from irritation more than any other reason, and I can well believe it. Men always resent the idea of being trifled with, and that is how they feel in the absence of any reason for the inordinate delay in issuing this report.

I am glad to hear that the protest of the lower-deck against being excluded from representation in the administration of canteens, to which reference was made in "Truth," is not likely to be in vain. A meeting of officers and men of the Fleet was held at the headquarters of the Navy and Army Canteen Board, and the matter was discussed with promising results. There is undoubtedly a feeling amongst the men that a board composed entirely of officers is not always sympathetic with the subjects which are brought to their notice, and if only to remove any such element of suspicion, a lower-deck representative should be included in the managing body of these concerns.

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW.
TAILOR, HABITMAKER
AND
OUTFITTER.

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

F. S. CLEAVER & SONS, LTD.

JUST RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF
SOAP, TOILET POWDERS, HAIRTONIC,
ETC., ETC.

TRANSMARINA TRADING CO.,
HOTEL MANSIONS, 3RD FLOOR,
AGENTS.

FAIRALL & CO.
TEL. 644
PEDDER STREET.

Just Received a Consignment of

NEW FROCKS AND BLOUSES,
ALL SHADES AND STYLES,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES

All Widths. White and Colours.

"MOSQUITOL"
The Mosquito's Pet Aversion.
In Sprinkler Bottles 50 cts. 90 cts. & \$1.75

Prepared only by
FLETCHER & CO., LTD.
THE PHARMACY
Tel. 345. 22, Queen's Road Central. Tel. 345.

DIAMONDS,
JEWELLERY,
SILVERWARE,
CUT GLASS
QUALITY—VARIETY—PERFECTION.
J. ULLMANN & CO.,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (CORNER FLOWER STREETS).

THE ROWLATT ACT.

The Maharaja of Benares, at a Durbar held on April 30, delivered a speech, in which His Highness, referring to the Rowlatt Act, expressed regret that though education in India was on the increase and the people were trying for Home Rule and a great share in the administration, they were not following the best qualities of the English race. Ninety-nine per cent. of the people did not know what the Rowlatt Act was and what harm, if any, it could produce. India was assured that a disturbance was created at the instigation of certain agitators, who had not understood the situation. It must not be forgotten that under the Defence of India Act the police still possessed great powers. No harm had been done by it to the peaceful and respectable citizens. To think that an Act intended for wrongdoers would also be made applicable to respectable persons was foolishness. If this argument were to prevail, no law could be passed and the administration could not be carried on.

TABLE GLASSWARE

in Plain and
Fancy designs
and
Glass Novelties

a popular medium priced line of Glassware,
practical, serviceable and designed with
Unusual Taste.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

G. P. LAMMERT.

ACTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.
Public Auctions—

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1919,
commencing at 2.45 p.m.
at No. 74 The Peak,
A Quantity of Valuable
Household Furniture,
Also
One Small Grand Piano by
"John Broadwood & Sons".
And

1 B. S. A. Match Rifle with accessories.

1 22-Bore Miniature Rifle by "Groener."

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

On view from Tuesday, the 10th.
inst.

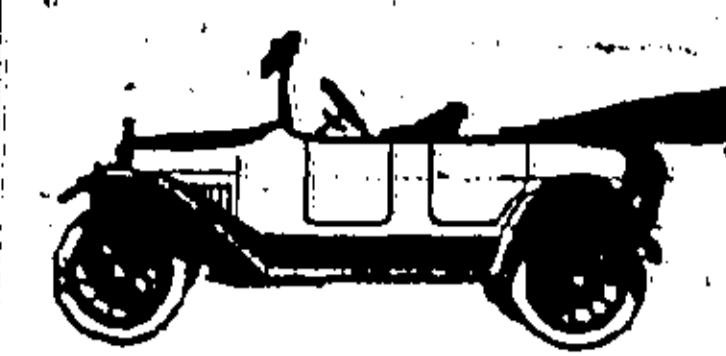
GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, June 6, 1919.

INTIMATIONS

METEOR GARAGE



Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.

Automobiles for Hire
and for Sale
at reasonable Prices.

'Phone 2500.
65 Des Voeux Road
Central.

The Best Food for Baby's Health



SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.
Agents:
For Hongkong and South China.
Nos. 47 & 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.
Telephones Nos. 1290 & 2299.

CHEESE! CHEESE!
We offer for sale
AMERICAN CHEESE.
POTTED "
FRENCH COULOMMIER "

Cheese is rich in protein and butter fat, hence an important and valuable food.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

FOR SALE

Scott Stamp Co.'s.
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POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUES

For
1919.

GRACA & CO.,
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P.O. Box 620.
Hongkong.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER

ESTD. 1870.

CHERRY & CO.,

FEEDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1919.

CRICKET SCORING BOOKS

CAN BE OBTAINED AT

BREWER'S

Price - \$2.

INTIMATIONS.

G. R.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DEPT.

WHIT MONDAY.

THIS Department will be Open for all purposes till NOON on MONDAY, the 9th June. LICENSED WAREHOUSES will be entirely CLOSED on that day.

C. W. BECKWITH,

Superintendent:

Imports and Exports.

Hongkong, June 6, 1919.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1919 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, 8th June, 1919.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

WHIT MONDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, 9th June, 1919.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, June 6, 1919.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

WHIT MONDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, 9th June, 1919.

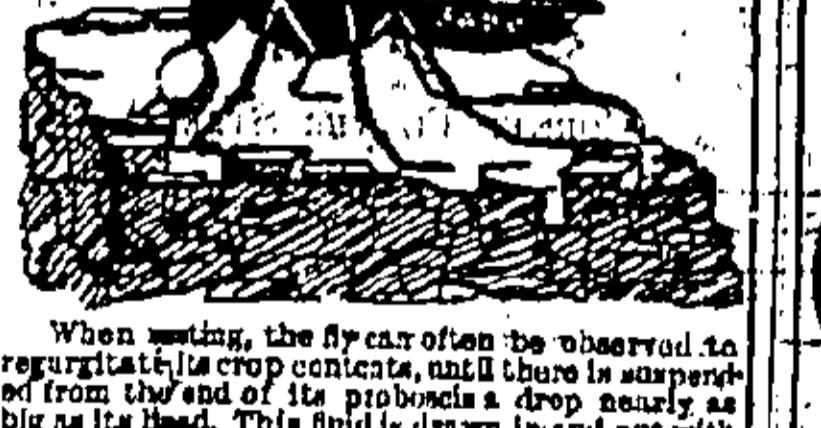
By Order,

LOVE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,

Secretaries.

Hongkong, June 6, 1919.

PREVENT DISEASE
FLY REGURGITATING ON SUGAR.



When eating, the fly can often be observed to regurgitate upon the sugar, until there is a large amount of sugar on its head. This fluid is drawn in and eaten with great relish.

big as its head. This fluid is drawn in and eaten with great relish.

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"INSECTOX"

SUPPRESSES FLIES, MOSQUITOS & OTHER INSECT DISEASE CARRIERS.

OUTWEIGHTS "44 RETAIL \$1.30

On sale at Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong & Kowloon Bakelite Co., Hongkong and leading stores.

FRANK SMITH & Co.,

Sole Agents.

10 & 12, Pedder Street,
(Opposite to Bonhams Hotel),
HONGKONG.

THE BEST WORKMANSHIP

Blackwood Furniture Store.

All classes of Furniture made to order and packed for shipment. Gold and Silver Ware, Jade Stone, Chinese Curios and Embroideries.

INSPECTION CORIDALLY INVITED.

Nos. 10 & 12, Pedder Street,
(Opposite to Bonhams Hotel),
HONGKONG.

KING TAI.

THE BEST WORKMANSHIP

Blackwood Furniture Store.

All classes of Furniture made to order

and packed for shipment. Gold and

Silver Ware, Jade Stone, Chinese

Curios and Embroideries.

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Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT
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HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Registrar SUPREME COURT, to sell by Public Auction,

TUESDAY,

June 10, 1919, at 11 noon,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

Commercial Travellers' Samples,
Baskets, Cases, &c., &c.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 8, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned.)
ON

WEDNESDAY,
June 11, 1919, commencing
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-
MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS,
&c., &c.
Comprising:—

Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs
(new), Folding Card and Occasional
(new), One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom
Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin
Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes,
Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c.,
(fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner
and Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and
Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery,
and good Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves,
Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils,
Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Black
wood and Teakwood Screens, a
quantity of Blackwood Furniture,
Blackwood Fire Screen, Side Tables,
Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures & Oil
Paintings, Several Carpets new and
second-hand. ALSO

Pianos by John Brinmead & Sons,
London and Collard & Collard (good
tone), and Electric Ceiling Fans.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 8, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
ON

FRIDAY,
June 13, 1919, commencing at 2.30
p.m., at No. 59, The Peak.

THE
Valuable Household Furniture,
&c., &c., &c.
therein contained.

Comprising:—
Hallstand, Upholstered Sofas, Arm-
chairs, &c., Blackwood Cabinets,
Chairs, Writing Table, Tea Table, &c.,
Carpet and Rugs, &c.

Fumed Teakwood Dining Room
Suite (in good condition), Card Tables
Electric Saucepans, Irons, Fans, &c.,
Sundry Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.

Bedroom Suite Shanghai make, Teak-
wood Twin Bed, Single Iron Bedsteads,
Zinc-lined Box Couch and Cot, Nursery
Furniture, &c., including Toys, Dolls,
Perambulators and Hammocks, large
Brass-mounted Fenders, Screens, &c.

Also
Piano, Cabinet Victrola and Re-
cords in excellent condition, large
American, Ice Chest, Sunblinds, two
Garden Seats, a variety of Pot Plants,
Chicken Run, &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from the 12th inst. at 2 p.m.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 8, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),
ON

WEDNESDAY,

June 11, 1919, commencing at 2.30
p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES,
Comprising:—

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.—Single and
Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets,
Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts,
Linens Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths,
Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.

DRAWN WORK.—Bedspreads, Pillow
Cases, Tray Cloths, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES.—Bedspreads, Table
Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.

Also
A few lots of Suit Cases and
Attache Cases.

(All new goods and small lots, to suit
purchasers).
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 8, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. FRANK W.
SWINN & CO., (Harrow), to sell by Public Auction.

ON

SATURDAY,
June 14, 1919, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,—

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF
LINEN GOODS, &c., &c.,
including:—

Pongee Table Covers,
Dollies, Blouses,
Pillow Cases, &c., &c.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 8, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned.)
ON

WEDNESDAY,
June 11, 1919, commencing
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-
MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS,
&c., &c.

Comprising:—

Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs
(new), Folding Card and Occasional
(new), One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom
Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin
Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes,
Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c.,
(fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner
and Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and
Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery,
and good Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves,
Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils,
Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Black
wood and Teakwood Screens, a
quantity of Blackwood Furniture,
Blackwood Fire Screen, Side Tables,
Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures & Oil
Paintings, Several Carpets new and
second-hand. ALSO

Pianos by John Brinmead & Sons,
London and Collard & Collard (good
tone), and Electric Ceiling Fans.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 8, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
ON

FRIDAY,
June 13, 1919, commencing at 2.30
p.m., at No. 59, The Peak.

THE
Valuable Household Furniture,
&c., &c., &c.

therein contained.

Comprising:—
Hallstand, Upholstered Sofas, Arm-
chairs, &c., Blackwood Cabinets,
Chairs, Writing Table, Tea Table, &c.,
Carpet and Rugs, &c.

Fumed Teakwood Dining Room
Suite (in good condition), Card Tables
Electric Saucepans, Irons, Fans, &c.,
Sundry Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.

Bedroom Suite Shanghai make, Teak-
wood Twin Bed, Single Iron Bedsteads,
Zinc-lined Box Couch and Cot, Nursery
Furniture, &c., including Toys, Dolls,
Perambulators and Hammocks, large
Brass-mounted Fenders, Screens, &c.

Also
Piano, Cabinet Victrola and Re-
cords in excellent condition, large
American, Ice Chest, Sunblinds, two
Garden Seats, a variety of Pot Plants,
Chicken Run, &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from the 12th inst. at 2 p.m.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 8, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),
ON

WEDNESDAY,

June 11, 1919, commencing at 2.30
p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES,
Comprising:—

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.—Single and
Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets,
Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts,
Linens Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths,
Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.

DRAWN WORK.—Bedspreads, Pillow
Cases, Tray Cloths, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES.—Bedspreads, Table
Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.

Also
A few lots of Suit Cases and
Attache Cases.

(All new goods and small lots, to suit
purchasers).
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 8, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. FRANK W.
SWINN & CO., (Harrow), to sell by Public Auction.

ON

SATURDAY,
June 14, 1919, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,—

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF
LINEN GOODS, &c., &c.,
including:—

Pongee Table Covers,
Dollies, Blouses,
Pillow Cases, &c., &c.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 8, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned.)
ON

WEDNESDAY,
June 11, 1919, commencing
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-
MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS,
&c., &c.

Comprising:—

Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs
(new), Folding Card and Occasional
(new), One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom
Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin
Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes,
Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c.,
(fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner
and Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and
Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery,
and good Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves,
Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils,
Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Black
wood and Teakwood Screens, a
quantity of Blackwood Furniture,
Blackwood Fire Screen, Side Tables,
Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures & Oil
Paintings, Several Carpets new and
second-hand. ALSO

Pianos by John Brinmead & Sons,
London and Collard & Collard (good
tone), and Electric Ceiling Fans.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

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Auctioneers.
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TWO

DELICIOUS and REFRESHING
SUMMER DRINKSWATSON'S
LEMON SQUASH

AND

LIME FRUIT CHAMPAGNE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone No. 436.

Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

We Specialise in Ladies Unique
FOOTWEAR

NOTE:

WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING
FRESH SHIPMENTS OF THE LATEST
IDEAS IN SMART FOOTWEAR

FOR LADIES.

NEW STYLES
FOR
EVENING
AND AFTERNOON
WEAR

NOTE OUR WINDOWS!

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1919.

PAYING THE PIPER.

The new loan announced in a Reuter message yesterday reminds us that we still have to pay the piper. The job of Chancellor of the Exchequer, well paid though it be, is not likely to be a popular one for some time ahead. Outsiders there will be plenty to advise on taxation, as there have always been. They have begun already. One of the most interesting suggestions, one certain to provoke a great deal of fierce argument, is forthcoming from the indefatigable Sidney Webb, in a Fabian Tract entitled "National Finance and a Levy on Capital." You can buy it for tuppence, if you cannot take our word for what it says. Although the Labour Party will approve it we suppose, since it must be something like what they meant by "conscription of wealth," we can imagine a very heavy opposition, so many of us being capitalists in these days. According to Mr. Webb, the investing public has not lost by the war. Their aggregate capital is calculated to have increased enormously. Small investors will doubt it. Most of these have lost by the war, their income at the best remaining stationary while the cost of living jumped. In order to reach something like "equality of sacrifice," which cannot be done even by a graduated income tax, Mr. Webb reckons that capital must be distrained upon. All taxation is *upon persons*, when it is properly examined. A person has so much less to spend as he or she may pay in taxes. To tax the wage-earning class beyond a point is to threaten a lowering of its standard of living, which he holds must be avoided. This is certainly what happens when income tax such as is now levied is deducted from the receipts of the small income person. "There is an extraordinary delusion among the middle-class," says the Tract, "a delusion fostered by the wealthy as one of their means of defence against being made to contribute equitably to the taxes, that a ployer of a tax on capital is put forward in the interests of the wage earners, in order to spare the mass of people from paying any taxes at all." That is so. We have regarded it, and we feel fairly sure that it was the idea entertained by those of the politicians who clamoured for a graduated income tax. But Mr. Webb says the tax on capital is not a proper substitute for deductions.

from wages. "It is proposed," he says, "as a substitute for a crushing heavy Income Tax on the whole body of professional and business men." In that case many of us here will be willing to look at it again. We are willing to be shown how we are to benefit by it. The tractarian says we, even those of us who have annuities or invested savings, will find it pays us to have a properly graduated capital tax (in order to get the income tax down to something like the pre-war rate) rather than to go on paying 15 shillings in the pound. He says the rich people prefer the income tax—though how he knows that, seeing that the alternative has not been put to them, we don't know. We can see that the professional man with an income but no capital would stand to gain by the change, but not how the man living on the interest of his savings could bettered. What he calls a "once for all" tax could not mean such equality of sacrifice, after all, because posterity owes something for the security our expenditure has provided. A man with £4,000 capital (£200 a year) at present is allowed to have £140 of that for his own spending. It is not clear how Mr. Webb would "graduate" his capital tax. He talks of a man with £100,000 being better off by giving up half of it than by going on paying the income tax, which seems rather against his own argument that the rich would prefer the income tax. The richest of men never seem to have any objection to being better off. Let us make the man with £4,000 surrender a tenth of it, as it were commuting. The income on £3,600 would be (say) £180, instead of his former £200 a year. Assuming that the tax dropped back to about two shillings in the £ (a big assumption, with reconstruction ahead of us) he would pay only 26 or 27 a year income tax, leaving him with £173—an apparent gain of income of £3 a year due to loss of capital! But this is to say nothing of his lower value in the eyes of his heirs. We fear that Mr. Sidney Webb will have considerable difficulty in persuading people with capital, big or little, to support his proposal, or even to listen to it patiently.

OVERHEARD ON THE FERRY.

"Man, I'm telling ye. It was her connecting rod was broken, not there by the Parcels, and if ye ken what I mean by a oneleg job below, and I'm thinking you do, ye'll no need telling that the quad did more than ordinair' fine. The auld female dog has one crank, one connecting rod, and one piston-rod, running up through the two super imposed compounded cylinders, d'ye mind?"

"Aye. Yell be meaning the first kind o' compound engine, 'Rabbit,' the first that Alfred Holt made to go.

You're the yin. So ye see she was in a verru' serious, no' to say precarious position, laddie. I'm no accointant wi' the engineers that tackled that job wi' tra' flat chisels and a hand-hammer, which is like to be the usual repair outfit provided by the owners, but mind ye, I'm prepared to give them a certificate for naivete and imagination and strength (man! ye ken hoo hot it would be), to say naething o' mechanical skill. By the time that rod, transmitting the sum total o' power, was fit to resume responsibility, some years must have elapsed, as they say at the Pictures...."

Did ye see that silly Picture a...? Jock, ma mannie. I'm telling ye. The story runs round the port that the Auld Man was asked \$300,000 for the tow, and it's a miracle the *China Mail* fellows havent got hold o' the tale. Gin I kennit yin o' them, I'd advise him. Wasna that a pick for the Auld Man? Did it no show confidence in his engineering staff, Linestead and Davis, and Mrs. Brown, are leaving on seven months' holiday.

The epidemic of cholera at Bangkok has claimed Captain L. E. George of ss. *Mascot* as a victim.

Mr. C. H. Blason of Butterfield and Swire's, is going away on nine months' holiday.

Commander Beckwith is appointed to act as Supt. of the Imports and Exports Dept.

To-day's dollar is worth 9s. 6 11/16d.

LOCAL AND GENERAL
TODAY'S DOLLAR IS WORTH 9S. 6 11/16D.

Mr. R. J. Stevenson, Government electrician is going Home on seven months' leave.

Mr. C. H. Blason of Butterfield and Swire's, is going away on nine months' holiday.

Yesterday afternoon there was a big collapse of timber in the Wing Shing Cheong Timber yard, Praya East. A *China Mail* man attracted by the large crowd went to investigate.

He found that a large stack of one inch planks of Foochow pine had fallen over and five workmen were buried beneath the planks. The stack contained about 1,000 planks of which about two-thirds had fallen. It appeared that a baulk of timber (camphor wood) was being moved.

The coolies, carelessly so the manager said, knocked the baulk against the stack of planks, which fell and buried the men beneath.

Assistance was at once called for and the work of rescuing the men commenced. Some of the Hongkong Police Force under Inspector Kent came and helped to clear away the planks. One after another the men were rescued and meanwhile the motor and other ambulances arrived. All five were rather badly hurt and removed to hospital in the ambulances. One man especially presented a pitiable object as he was carried to the ambulances. He had all his front teeth knocked out. The extent of the men's injuries could not be ascertained at the time.

Major A. J. D. Thomson, 18th Infantry, who has been Commandant of the British Legation at Peking, is now in Hongkong and is attached to the 7th Punjabis.

Sgt. Thompson found 13 stowaways in the bunkers of the *Fair Saut*. They wanted to go to Singapore, but are going to stay here another month.

Monday, June 9, being a holiday, the Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamship Co. Ltd., will run a special excursion to Macao. The *Sai An* will leave here at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

A Chinese who knew a little English and little else fished ten \$10 notes in Fat Hing Street. He was soon surrounded by the professionals, who parted him and his money. The monkey who did the chestnut picking gets three months.

Messrs. Lewis and Farrar, officers of the s.s. *Lion* of Hongkong, who were sentenced in Bangkok recently to one year and six months' imprisonment for smuggling a large quantity of opium into Siam appealed against the conviction but failed to reverse the decision.

The King of Siam has conferred the following decorations:—Upon M. Sarrayt, Governor-General of Indo-China, the First Class of the Order of the White Elephant; upon M. Palier, the 4th Class of the Order of the White Elephant, and upon M. Gouleslont the 5th Class of the Order of the Crown of Siam.

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In a river collision case between steamships named *Eastward* and *Gofor*, it was stated in the Admiralty Division that the former had sounded the appropriate turning signal of four short blasts, and counsel suggested that the sound of "four" ought to have been significant to the *Gofor*.

Mr. J. W. Graham (Works Manager of Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company Ltd.) and Mr. K. E. Greig (Chief Engineer of Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Company) who are leaving for home by the s.s. *Empress of Asia* on holiday, are being entertained to dinner at the Hongkong Hotel by the engineering community and other friends to-night.

In the House of Peers at Tokyo, on April 29, the Minister of War emphatically contradicted the report of disagreements between the Japanese and American troops in Siberia.

He admitted that there had been unpleasant occurrences but they were solely due to the difference in language and customs causing misunderstandings but time had smoothed over both completely and the Japanese and American troops are now working in the most complete harmony.

Mr. F. A. Chopard, one of the jurors summoned in connection with the murder case before the Chief Justice, failed to appear when his name was called. He turned up at ten minutes to eleven however, just as Mr. Tyrell was giving evidence and explained to his Lordship that he had just returned from Tonkin and did not see the summons until a few minutes ago. His Lordship said he was satisfied that there was no negligence on Mr. Chopard's part and accepted the explanation.

Mr. Robert Sanderson McCormick, formerly United States Ambassador to France, has died of pneumonia. He served three years as First Secretary of the American Embassy in London nearly 30 years ago, and was appointed Minister to Austria in 1903, becoming Ambassador to Russia during the Russo-Japanese War. Mr. McCormick, who was born in Virginia in 1849, was the father of Mr. Joseph Medill McCormick, the well-known Congressman, and Mr. Robert Rutherford McCormick, a distinguished lawyer and journalist of Chicago.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months mothers should watch for any unnatural looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided.

Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon.

Aye. Yell be meaning the first kind o' compound engine, 'Rabbit,' the first that Alfred Holt made to go.

By All Chemists and druggists.

TIMBER COLLAPSES.

FIVE MEN INJURED.

ONE DIES.

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The O.S.K. superintendent has been to Swatow to see the wreck. He has now gone to Osaka to report to the Head Office. It is expected that a salvage party will be sent from Japan.

THE AMERICAN CLUB?

MOST UNLIKELY.

The suggestion that there should be an American club in Hongkong is most unlikely to fructify.

Speaking to a prominent American resident this morning, a *China Mail* reporter was informed that the formation of a club, or at any rate a club as such an institution is generally understood, is most improbable.

For the few Americans there are here, said our informant, it would be impossible to run a club. We have all the club life we need at the Hongkong Club. There would be nothing more than a monthly tiffin if anything comes of it. In Shanghai where we have about a thousand Americans it is different.

I suppose that a big club would be impossible on account of expense and a small place would be too dignified for an American Club? suggested our representative.

That's it was the reply.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

From to-night (Saturday) up to 10th inst., a pathetic and fanciful story of the courage and resourcefulness of a child whose father did not want her, is to be screened in the Hongkong theatre.

The following were on the Jury: Mr. N. X. Ribiere, W. B. Moseley, F. M. Garret, W. B. Blackburn, V. M. V. Ribiere, H. M. Webb and J. P. Xavier.

The Attorney-General certified the case for the prosecution and said the prisoner was charged with murder on the high seas on the British ship *Tethys* in the early morning of May 7 while the ship was passing the Southern end of the Red Sea.

The ship was carrying Chinese members of the Labour Corps who had served in France and were being repatriated to Tsingtao. Both the prisoner and the deceased were members of the Corps.

Evidence would be produced to prove that there had been a quarrel between the prisoner and the deceased, two days before the murder, over some money.

A member of the contingent would testify that he heard a noise and getting up, followed the accused to Lieut. Washburn's cabin where the latter was awakened and seeing the prisoner holding a knife in his left hand, Lieut. Washburn gripped his wrist and certain conversation took place between the Lieutenant and the prisoner, which, said Counsel, he believed would be the subject of some argument and therefore he would not tell the Jury about it now. Lieut. Washburn would also deprecate the fact that the knife had blood stains on it and the prisoner also bore blood marks on his shirt. He had no wounds and therefore it was clear that the blood was not his. Another officer of the C.I.C. Capt. Brown, would say that he slept in the cabin next to Lieut. Washburn and hearing voices, he went to the latter's cabin and saw him holding the prisoner's left wrist. He (prisoner) had a blood stained knife in his hand. There was also blood on his shirt. When the prisoner was charged at the Police Station here, he said: "I did not kill the man. I was sitting down eating a piece of bread when a police whistle was blown. I ran to see what was the matter and was arrested. I don't know why I was arrested." When committed by the magistrate, said Counsel, prisoner said: "I had a quarrel with the deceased over some money but it is not this that I killed him."

Mr. F. A. Chopard, one of the jurors summoned in connection with the murder case before the Chief Justice, failed to appear when his name was called. He turned up at ten minutes to eleven however, just as Mr. Tyrell was giving evidence and explained to his Lordship that he had just returned from Tonkin and did not see the summons until a few minutes ago. His Lordship said he was satisfied that there was no negligence on Mr. Chopard's part and accepted the explanation.

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By All Chemists and druggists.

ATTEMPTED ARMED ROBBERY.

An attempted armed robbery at 219, Reclamation Street on Thursday night led to arrests by the Police.

A party of marauders, armed with daggers, entered the house and whilst on their way to the first floor were seen by the inmates who raised the alarm. The Police were promptly told and were in time to arrest six of the men.

Mr. Tyrell then proceeded with his evidence and the case is proceeding.

"NO SALVAGE NO PAY."

STRANDING OF "JOSSHIN MARU."

The *China Mail* some time ago reported the stranding of the *Joshin Maru* on the "Cape of Good Hope" in the course of which he took occasion to discuss the position of Europeans in India.

The preliminary operations were entrusted to the Taikoo Dock Company but were unsuccessful. The O.S.K. were advised to cut away the forepart of the ship about 50 feet.

The Head Office at Osaka did not agree to this and offered the job to the Taikoo Company on the principle of "no salvage no pay." This offer was not accepted. Since the ship had been left as stranded. A photograph seen by a *China Mail* reporter shows the ship close to the shore and well out of the water. She has a list of about 12 degrees. The damage is in the forehold slightly to starboard which accounts for the list.

PRESENT-DAY DANZIG.

Says a Home writer: I travelled to Danzig three weeks ago by the railway line through Mlawa, which has since become so prominent in the question of the return of General Haider's army to Poland. We spent the night at Mlawa before crossing the frontier to be attached to a German morning train, in a saloon carriage that had once belonged to the Russians and was now decorated with the White Eagle of Poland. At intervals during the night we heard the German frontier guards firing at food smugglers, whom none of them has yet been known even to wound. Close by the station was a building that had once been the Russian Custom-house. In the early days of the war a Zeppelin had dropped a bomb that killed twenty-two people close to its walls, only to be brought down itself eight versts away. Since then it had done service as a German field hospital, and in its garden were buried, under rough, inscribed stones, German soldiers—often with Polish names—and beside them, without distinction, many "an unknown Russian soldier."

Now, half a ruin, it was doing duty as a depot providing meals for thousands of Polish refugees coming back from Germany, and permanent shelter for a few of them who were unable to continue their journey. I saw a train-load—men, women, and children—arrive and undergo examination by the German officials just across the frontier at Ilowo. An old pair of German soldier's trousers was taken out of the sack in which one of the men was carrying his luggage; otherwise they were passed through freely, and "once safely on Polish soil at Mlawa, donned any Sunday clothes that they still possessed for the last stage of their journey, the men hastening to buy small Polish eagles to fasten in their caps. This train-load, I was told, were in better case than most of the refugees that came to Mlawa; and I had already heard details of the sufferings of some who had come to the frontier a few weeks before in unwarmed cattle trucks. From one train over twenty children had been taken out dead.

In Danzig itself I was faced, as I came out of the station, with a large poster, printed in plain black letters on a white ground:

"West Preussen ist deutsch,
und will Deutsch bleiben."

[West Prussia is German, and will remain German.—Ed. C.M.]

The station itself and the streets outside it were full of men in uniform, mostly demobilized soldiers. I never saw any of them salute an officer. The nearest approach to military discipline publicly visible in Danzig was seen at the relief of the guard soon after noon each morning, when a handful of very young and raw-looking recruits marched up behind a band, the guard whom they relieved slipping away without formality through the crowd which always attended the ceremony on fine days. On Sunday the colonel commanding a regiment in the district came in to lunch at my hotel in full-dress uniform without anyone showing interest in his presence, and by dinner-time he had relapsed into an old and bald gentleman in a black morning coat. The following day, as I came up the Vistula on a tug, returning to town from the port, where I had been watching German dock labourers unloading sacks of American flour for Poland, I was followed at about twenty yards' distance by a launch in which sat two German officers in long grey cloaks. One of them was General von Below, commanding the district. In the stern of his boat a German flag was fluttering in the wind. He landed, receiving no salute from the men in charge of the launch, who then hauled down the official flag and bundled it carelessly under a seat.

Danzig, besides its noble and adventurous memories, has a present beauty of its own. The Crown Prince used often to visit it before the war for summer yachting, and I do not criticize his taste. There is a charming view of an old quarter of the town as you come up the river from the harbour. There are some fine old Polish buildings in its streets, and one passage at least, running down to the quayside, where the ancient houses are built with small courts in front of them, separated from the roadway with admirably wrought iron railings and panels. A grand old red-brick cathedral, the Marienkirche, stands in the heart of the town. Its walls still bear a notice in English telling visitors to apply at a particular house for the keys. And in the town museum you may see a small but beautiful collection of elaborately carved furniture especially of armours made in oak and ebony, of a Dutch pattern and sometimes of Dutch make.

The modern speciality of Danzig is its amber. Whole shops are filled with amber articles—beads, brooches, and necklaces, cigarette-holders and seals. I heard that the crews of ships visiting Danzig had done some profitable bartering between amber and soap. I do not know what was the current rate of exchange between soap and amber, though it was said to be becoming much less favourable to the importer. Perhaps it may be deduced from the fact that an American whom I met was preparing to receive in exchange for a single bar of soap a German helmet, sword revolver, and Iron Cross.

ADMIRAL BEATTY'S FAREWELL.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir David Beatty, on taking leave of the Grand Fleet, addressed the officers and ship's company of the "Queen Elizabeth" battleship as follows:—

"I am taking this opportunity of saying good-bye to my shipmates, and in doing so I will read to you the last General Order which I shall issue to the Grand Fleet:—

"In bidding good-bye to the Grand Fleet I desire to express to officers and men the deep regret which I feel at leaving those who have shared so loyally and devotedly the stress of the past years of war." In success, in disappointment, and in monotony the spirit of the Fleet has been beyond praise, and the highest traditions of our great Service have been upheld. I leave in full confidence that the spirit of the Grand Fleet will remain, that the lessons learnt in the war will be laid to heart, and that the mutual respect and understanding which exist between officers and men will be maintained and fostered for the safety and honour of King and Empire.

"I need hardly say that my wishes as regards the "Queen Elizabeth" will be fulfilled. For over two years she has carried my flag under conditions unprecedented, and during that time the "Queen Elizabeth" has made a name for herself worthy of her position as the Fleet flagship. In efficiency, in smartness, in cleanliness, and in good spirit the "Queen Elizabeth" has shown an example to the rest of the Fleet which a fleet flagship ought to do. When my flag comes down you will carry the flag of my second-in-command, and under him I am quite sure the reputation which the "Queen Elizabeth" has established will be maintained. You have to remember that the period in front of us is going to be different. Reaction sets in, new features appear, and new difficulties arise, all of which have got to be overcome. But I am confident that in the future, as in the past, the "Queen Elizabeth" will live up to the reputation which she has made. It is a great one, and it will be difficult but those who are left on board can do it. The spirit of the "Queen Elizabeth" and the spirit of the Grand Fleet will remain."

"I thank you, Captain Chatfield, officers, chief petty officers, petty officers, non-commissioned officers, and men for your loyal and whole-hearted support during the two years past. Without that support my task would have been much more difficult. Recently at Liverpool you were able to realize something of the feeling in the country with which the Navy is considered. You were fortunate in being there, and I hope you will all pass on to your friends in other ships the knowledge that you have gained that the people of this country are fully aware of what they owe to the Navy, and are full of gratitude to the Navy for the part that they have played.

"I was proud to have representatives of my flagship to support me on that occasion. I received the freedom not as David Beatty, but as the representative of the Grand Fleet. The honour is to you as much as it is to me, and in all subsequent functions of that sort the honour that is being done to me embraces every man in the Fleet. I am the figurehead. I have to make the speeches, but you are really the recipients of the honours just as much as I am, and I think that at Liverpool they made that quite plain.

"It is good for you to know that the feeling in the country is what it is. Sometimes in the Navy we have a sort of feeling in our minds that because we are out of sight we are out of mind. That is not so. Therefore I would remind you that that feeling entails certain obligations upon us, that we have to continue to hold ourselves worthy of the trust, that uniting trust, which England has in the great Service to which we all have the honour to belong.

"I now say good-bye to you. This is to me a sad day because it brings to an end my service in the Fleet, and I may say my service afloat. I am still a servant of the State, and so long as I may be employed, or am employed, in the service of the State or in the service of that great Service to which you all know I belong body and soul, you may depend upon my sympathizing with you and assisting every man and officer of the Fleet in his just aspiration. What the future holds for us I cannot say; I will not prophesy. I thank you, and remember that, although I have gone, I still remain a comrade and friend. Good-bye."

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG & CHINA DISTRICT.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Ho Leung, Divisional Superintendent, Victoria Division, is appointed to act as Corps Superintendent until further notice.

HOLYOAK ATTENDANCE CUP.

The Holyoak attendance Cup has been awarded for 1918 to the No. 4 V.A.D. (Queen's College Division).

(Sd.) E. RALPHS,

Ag. Asst. Commissioner.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1919.

THE SOLDIER'S TUNIC.

Speaking at a meeting of the Hull Sanatorium Committee, Mr. H. Stonehouse, J.P., the chairman, referred to the great increase in the number of deaths from consumption, and criticized the Army Council in regard to soldiers' dress. I believe, he said, "the Army Council could render most valuable assistance, and I fear they are partially responsible for our unsatisfactory report for this reason; they are perpetuating a style of dress for the soldier which is manifestly injurious to health. The tight fitting tunic and overcoat buttoned close up to the chin robes the neck of freedom, contracts the chest, and gives the lungs no play. The rigid formula of the Army is that a tight fit sharpens the appearance, but surely it is time these antiquated regulations were revised and the Army authorities acknowledged that a smart appearance is quite a minor matter when the question of health is concerned.

I trust the medical faculty will use its influence in agitating for the removal of this conventional stupidity."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY announce the augmentation of the present double daily train service by a third Trans-Continental train.

The Trans-Canada, Limited. The New Train will leave Vancouver Daily for Montreal

Connecting for all points in Eastern Canada and United States.

Running Time Vancouver to

Montreal
C.15 hours.

The TRANS-CANADA LIMITED will be devoted to First Class Sleeping Car passengers and will consist entirely of Compartment Observation and Standard Sleeping cars, Dining car and Baggage cars.

Hongkong, June 7, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

I THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on

TUESDAY, June 10, 1919,
commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street;

4 Casks Zinc Sheets;
2 Rolls Rubber Insertion Cloth;
2 Coils Indian Rubber Strip;
25 Cases Sterilized Milk;
11 Cases Matches;

41 Sacks Flour;

350 Dozen Cotton Underpants.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, June 7, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

I THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1919, at 2.30 p.m.,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

Two "Farnsone" Lawn Mowers

NEW.

And
Two Sacktants.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 7, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

FRIDAY, June 13, 1919, at 3 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

Victoria, Hongkong.

The following valuable Household property situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, viz.:—

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground

situate at Victoria aforesaid and known

and registered in the Land Office as

SUBSECTION 1, OF SECTION C OF

INLAND LOT NO. 1417. Together

with the messuage erected thereon

Land No. 129A Abrahams' Street

Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years

created by Crown Lease dated the 16th

day of June 1898. Proportion of An-

nual Crown Rent \$6.60 Area about 902

Square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,

Printers, Buildings, Ice House Street,

Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagees,

or to

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, June 7, 1919.

NEW IMPORT ORDER.

COTTON AND OTHER GOODS TO BE UNRESTRICTED.

The President of the Board of Trade, after duly considering the recommendations of the Consultative Council on Imports, has given the following directions in regard to the importation of goods:

4. That the present authority to import 200,000 gross of boxes of matches monthly from Scandinavia is to remain in force, and that an additional quantity not exceeding 50,000 gross of boxes monthly is to be allowed to be imported from Belgium.

5. That the importation of wild animals and live birds is to be allowed to continue.

6. That the importation of works of art should be allowed freely, but should be controlled by the issue of licences.

1. That no licence is to be granted for cotton hosiery other than in the piece, for which a ration of 50 per cent. of 1916 imports is to be allowed.

2. That no restrictions are to be retained on cotton yarn and grey and bleached cloth other than cotton duds after 30th April.

3. That dyed, coloured, and printed cotton goods are to be admitted freely from all sources.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL

TO-NIGHT & MONDAY NIGHT

at 9.15 p.m.

Ambassador James W. Gerard's

"MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY"

MISS PHILLIS FAYE

A well-known Australian Danseuse

will give a brilliant exhibition of fancy

Dancing at the Victoria To-night.

Don't Miss the opportunity

4. That the present authority to import 200,000 gross of boxes of matches monthly from Scandinavia is to remain in force, and that an additional quantity not exceeding 50,000 gross of boxes monthly is to be allowed to be imported from Belgium.

5. That the importation of wild animals and live birds is to be allowed to continue.

6. That the importation of works of art should be allowed freely, but should be controlled by the issue of licences.

In accordance with the above a general licence has been issued for the importation of dyed, coloured, and printed cotton goods, general licences being already in existence in respect of wild animals and live birds. The general licence for works of art has been withdrawn.

Applications for special licences should be made, as usual, to the Department of Import Restrictions, 22, Currie Place, London, S.W.1.

NOTICES.

JUST TO HAND.

SPALDING'S

TENNIS

RACKETS.

INCLUDING

"GOLD MEDAL"

\$2.00 EACH.

"TOURNAMENT"

SHIPPING

**P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

TO
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST &
SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	leave Hong-kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NEURALIA"		30th June	8th July

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

due Bombay about

"DUNERA"	8th July	25th July
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FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS AND RANGOON.

"ARLETON APCAR"	11th June	Due Calcutta 3rd July.
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FOR SHANGHAI AND KORE.

"JAPAN"	19th June	Shanghai only.
"DUNERA"	24th June	

Wireless on all steamers.
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS FREIGHTS, &c. apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.**OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.**
(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

Space and Particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE"Will be despatched for NEW YORK via Panama
on 26th June.

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
AGENTS**NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.**TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINES

Sailings from Hongkong

For freight & further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAVA PORTS.

BANRI MARU on 19th June.

BORNEO MARU on 15th July.

HORUTO MARU on 27th July.

For JAPAN PORTS.

BORNEO MARU on 11th June.

HORUTO MARU on 21st June.

RIJOU MARU on 14th July.

BANRI MARU on 28th July.

BORNEO MARU on 23rd Aug.

HORUTO MARU on 9th Sept.

For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP... Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ANDES MARU Saturday, 21st June.

ATAI MARU End of July.

Call Marcellin.

BENOA & BOMBAY { Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with tranship-

ment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

SIAM MARU Sunday, 15th June.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS,

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

HAWAII MARU Wednesday, 25th June.

COLOMBO—regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

SIAM MARU Sunday, 15th June.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

SHISEI MARU Wednesday, 2nd July.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, NZ. and ADELAIDE.

KOHYO MARU Wednesday, 9th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA.

Each month two round trips intermediate ports in Japan and

taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago,

Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

MEXICO MARU Saturday, 1st June.

HAIPHONG { Three times a month service.

DAITOKU MARU Sunday, 15th June.

JAPAN PORTS—KORE.

HAWAII MARU Friday, 13th June.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY

The steamer will call at intermediate ports for inland and ocean traffic.

Passengers will arrive and depart from the O.S.E. Wharf,

near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

OSHOU MARU Thursday, 19th June, at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

AMAKUSA MARU Sunday, 8th June, at 10 a.m.

KAIJO MARU Sunday, 15th June, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to

Y. YASUDA, Manager,

No. 1, Queen's Building,

Tel. No. 744 & 745.

TO THOSE GOING AWAYKeep in touch with local happenings
by subscribing to**THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL**

the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

SHIPPING

**C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	CHINAH	June 8, Daylight.
CHINKiang & WUHU	TAMU	June 5, at Noon.
SWATW & BANGKOK	CHINAH	June 10, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	TSAY	June 10, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	BENGKOK	June 12, at Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	YEHCHOW	June 15, Daylight.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEDO & TIENSIN	POUCHOW	June 16, at 1 p.m.
SWATW & SINGAPORE	LEHMAN	June 17, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SINGKANG	June 18, at Noon.

CHINAH LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL and CARGO. Excellent
Saloon accommodation available. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shantung (three-weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on their Bills of Lading
to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,
aviding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

FANGKU LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Telephone No. 25.

GENERAL AGENTS

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILEINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR SHANGHAI

CHINAH

CHIYSANG

CHUNGSANG

HINSANG

HOPHSANG

LOONGSANG

YUENSANG

SWATOW

CHINAH

CHIYSANG

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1919.

THE CHINA MAIL.

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.
SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NEURALIA	30th June	8th July	

BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	due Bombay about
DUNERA	8th July	25th July

FOR
CALCUTTA via STRAITS and RANGOON.

ARRATOON APCAR 11th June Due Calcutta 3rd July.

SAILINGS ALSO TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	
JAPAN DUNERA	18th June	Shanghai and Kobe.

Tickets Interchangeable.
P. & O. Australian Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand Shipping Co. (via Panama) or by Orient Company.
Passengers may travel by B.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Madras in lieu of the section P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Colombo.
TELEGRAPH Fitted on ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further information, Please refer, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

E. HING & CO.
LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,
viz Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.
Also Shipchandlery Articles.
Telephone No. 1116, 25, Wing Wee Street, Central.

N.Y.K.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMA MARU ... Sunday, 22nd June, at 11 a.m.
EATORI MARU (calling Manila) Sunday, 13th July, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Friday, 13th June, at Noon.
TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 27th June, at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th June, at 11 a.m.
NIKE MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOKIWA MARU ... Sunday, 15th June.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KOSOKU MARU ... Saturday, 14th June.
SHIRYU MARU ... end of June.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

RANGOON MARU ... Wednesday, 26th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKE MARU ... Saturday, 21st June, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU (Omitting Yokohama) Tuesday, 10th June, at 11 a.m.

SADO MARU ... Monday, 16th June, at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.)

For further information apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager.
TELEPHONE Nos. 292 & 293.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.
(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years experience. We own two shipyards and can accommodate any craft up to 200 feet long.

Town Office: 15, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459. Shipyard: Sham Shui Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9. Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 11, 1919.

WONG FING WA, Manager.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Perdis Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 18th June
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Kore Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 25th June
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Venezuela	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 18th June at Noon
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	China Mail	China Mail Co., Ltd.	On 2nd July
Shanghai	Nanking	The Admiral Line	On 18th August
Western Knight	Fusilier Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	About 1st August
Empress of Asia	Victor B.C. & S.S. Co.	Canadian O.S. Co.	On 2nd June, still a.m.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Vancouver	Canadian O.S. Co.	On 18th June
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Vancouver	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 25th June
Victoria, Seattle, San Fran & New York	Acheron	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	About 15th June
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd June, still a.m.
New York via Panama	Kiyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 18th June
New York via Suez	Euryades	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th June
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Dowell & Co. Ltd.	Butterfield & Swire	About 26th June
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 1st June, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai via Swatow	Choyang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 8th June at D'light
Hopang	Tear	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 10th June, at Noon
Shanghai	Suming	Butterfield & Swire	On 12th June, at Noon
Shanghai	Daitoku Maru	Osaka Shoen Kaisha	On 16th June
Shanghai	Chunsheng	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 10th June, at 3 p.m.
Hinsang	Amakusa Maru	Osaka Shoen Kaisha	On 11th June, at Noon
Amakusa Maru	Amakusa Maru	Osaka Shoen Kaisha	On 8th June, at 10 a.m.
London	Leopold	Dowell & Co. Ltd.	On 10th June, at 1 p.m.
Banji Maru	Alfa Maru	Dowell & Co. Ltd.	On 13th June, at 3 p.m.
A. Apar	Dunera	P. & O. S.N. Co.	On 15th June
Koekyu Maru	Koekyu Maru	P. & O. S.N. Co.	On 18th June
Calcutta via Straits & Ramboon	Ooster Shoen Kaisha	Ooster Shoen Kaisha	End of July
Singapore & Colombo	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Ooster Shoen Kaisha	On 13th June at Noon
Bombay & Colombo via Singapore	Kawaii Maru	Ooster Shoen Kaisha	On 24th June
London and Antwerp	London via Spore, Pang & Cho		
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban			

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1
NANYO MARU No. 2
NANYO MARU No. 3
SODEGAURA MARU.
KYODO MARU No. 13
TAMON MARU No. 1
ESAN MARU.
CHEIAN MARU.
KUMAKATA MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR
FREIGHT BETWEEN
HONGKONG,
BANGKOK
and/or
SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to:

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.
Top Floor, King's Building.
Tel. No. 140 & 155.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

ENDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE

HE Steamship
"KWAISANG,"

having arrived from the above ports,

Consignee of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or dangerous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 11th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, June 4, 1919.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

U.S.S.B. "WESTVACA,"
From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,
JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND
MANILA.

THE above-named vessel having
arrived from the above-named ports, Consignee of Cargo is hereby informed
that their Cargo will be landed at their
risk into the Hazardous and/or dangerous
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignee's risk.

Consignee of Cargo are hereby notified
that they must produce an Import Permit
signed by the Superintendent of the
Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before
 Bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns when they
will be examined on June 10th, at
10 o'clock.

All claims must be presented within a
month of the steamer's arrival here, after
which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns and all
Goods remaining undelivered after
June 15, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance, whatever will be
affected, will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading for countersignature
immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
Alexandra Buildings
J. DRAM SHEPPARD,
Agent
Hongkong, June 4, 1919.

SINGAPORE RUBBER
SHARE MARKET.

MESSRS. FRASER & CO.'S
QUOTATIONS.

SINGAPORE, May 13.

Alor Gajah (\$1) ... 3.20 3.40
Amal, Malay (y. pd.) ... 3.55 3.50
Ayer Hitam (\$5) ... 12.50 12.50
Ayer Kuning (\$1) ... 1.10 1.25
Ayer Molok (\$1) ... 2.40 2.50
Ayer Panas (\$5) ... 10.60 11.00
Balgowni (\$1) ... 4.75 5.25
Basset (\$1) ... 1.00 1.10
Batang Benar (\$10) ... 12.75 14.50
Batu Lintang (\$10) ... 0.75 1.00
Bukit Jetong (\$1) ... 0.60 0.70
Bukit Kitid (\$1) ... 1.00 1.10
Bukit Kapong (\$2) ... 2.65 2.75
Bukit K. B. (\$1) ... 0.85 0.95
Bukit Timah (\$10) ... 11.00
Changkat Sdang (\$5) ... 7.75 8.00
Glencairn Pines (\$1) ... 2.40 2.60
Haytot (\$5) ... 7.00 8.00
Indragiri (\$5) ... 7.40 7.70
Jaran (\$1) ... 1.40 1.60
Jinah (\$1) ... 1.75 1.90
Kamasan (\$2) ... 4.25 4.75
Kedah (\$1) ... 2.40 2.60
Keleman R. (\$5) ... 6.00 6.30
Kompa (\$2) ... 7.80 8.10
Kluang (\$5) ... 5.75 6.10
Lomas (\$5) ... 7.00 8.25
Malaka Pinda ... 1.65 2.75
Malakoff (\$2) ... 4.60 4.80<br

CHINA'S CASE.

A REPLY TO JAPAN.

The following statement has been issued by the Chinese Government through Reuter's Agency:

The attention of the Chinese Government has been drawn to a comprehensive statement recently made to newspaper correspondents regarding Far Eastern affairs by a member of the Japanese Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference. Inasmuch as it is of equal importance for the public throughout the world to grasp thoroughly what are the fundamental views of the competent authorities in China regarding the solution of existing difficulties, particularly as the Chinese Government represents both by population and by territory three-quarters of the region of Eastern Asia, earnest attention is invited to the analysis that follows.

At the outset it may be frankly admitted that prior to the Revolution of 1911 and the institution of the Republic, China had no very definite foreign policy beyond seeking to control the political ill-effects of her increasing contact with Western nations; the Manchu dynasty, in the case of Japan, of former days, being devoted to the policy of seclusion and unable to reconcile the principle of personal government with the desire of foreign nations to open up the country. Consequently, the history of the period prior to the inauguration of the Republic seems with clashes between China and a dozen Powers, some resulting in warlike operations, others being peacefully settled.

THE WAR WITH JAPAN.

It serves no good purpose to-day to revive in detail bitter memories now that the great and benevolent conception of the League of Nations is softening international rivalries and substituting conciliation and compromise for the constant threat of war. But the Government of the Republic of China owes it to the nation from whom it derives its mandate, and to the memory of loyal officials of the past, to draw attention to the fact that when the present struggle in the Far East first reached its intense stage twenty-five years ago over the matter of Korea, the claim of suzerainty which the Manchu Government preferred and held to had long been universally admitted, the first Treaty which Korea ever negotiated with a Western Power—the American Treaty of 1882—being signed by an American plenipotentiary who arrived off the coast of Korea on an American warship escorted by three Chinese men-of-war. Consequently, whilst the period of strife in the capital of Korea and in the provinces which preceded the actual outbreak of armed hostilities between China and Japan in 1894 necessarily clouds the whole issue, the statement made that China then waged an offensive and Japan a defensive war is misleading, the incident which provoked warlike operations being the sinking by Japanese cruisers of the chartered British steamer *Kowaling*, carrying Chinese troops, who refused to surrender, and who were being transported as a reinforcement to offset the 20,000 Japanese troops who had already been landed. In the settlement that followed this conflict, which was almost entirely fought on Chinese soil and in Chinese waters, Japan claimed from China not only the independence of Korea and the rich island of Formosa, but the cession of the strategically important Liuchung peninsula; and whilst public attention has been drawn by the Japanese Delegate to the fact that a Three Power intervention deprived Japan of the Liuchung, no mention is made of the cash indemnity of thirty million taels which China paid Japan for this retrocession, in addition to the two hundred million taels already agreed to as war indemnity—the whole amounting to nearly forty million pounds in gold being handed to Japan in London and constituting her gold fund with which she established her present gold exchange standard.

Reference has been made to the territorial leases that followed this war, and which are admitted by all historians to have been largely the cause of the Boxer outbreak in 1900. China, in the instances referred to, simply yielded to *force majeure*. But in the case of one Power—England—the late Lord Salisbury, then British Foreign Secretary, publicly declared in Parliament in regard to Wei-hai-wei, leased for so long as Russia should hold Port Arthur, that British action had been dictated by the desire to hearten and encourage the Chinese people—this great statesman no doubt having in mind the instance of the temporary occupation of Port Hamilton in 1895 as a countermove against Russia. It is important to remember in these days of short memoranda, that from the time that Muusieff first sailed down the Amur river in 1847, China was subject to increasing pressure from the House of Romanoff; that this pressure was reflected not only in Manchuria, and in the maritime Province—ceded in 1860—and renamed the Primorje—but in Korea as well, the insatiable Russian intrigues contributing in no small degree of the former animosity existing between China and Japan.

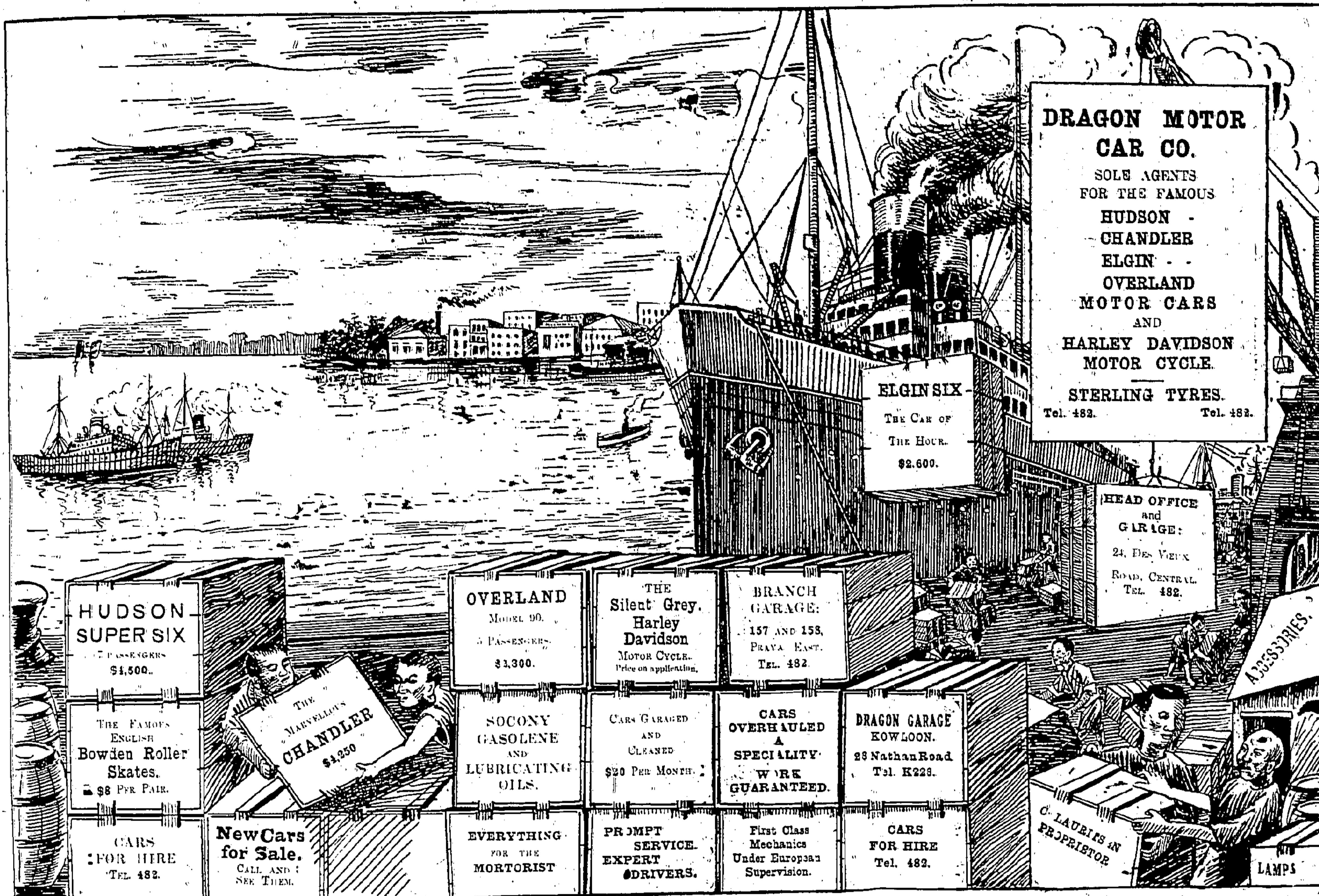
THE BOXER OUTBREAK.

It is naturally a matter of debate for the present Republican Government of China to deal with the incidents of the Boxers in 1900, acts which lasted during two months and are comparable only to the Bolshevik excesses which have distressed all Europe for nearly two years. But prompted by the necessity to do justice to the memory of men who remained loyal to their duties, and bearing in mind the universal present demand of the Chinese people that the penalties and indemnities of the Boxer settlement, which have weighed down the country for nearly twenty years, be now remitted, the present Government ventures to recall that in 1000 two of the Chinese Foreign Office, in their earliest desire to stay the rise of popular violence, abrogated the terms of an Imperial Edict so that all to citizens in the country should be protected instead of attacked—and suffered martyrdom in consequence; that in spite of the encouragement of a princely members of the Manchu House to the mob, many civil and military officials both in the capital and in the provinces used their utmost efforts to defeat the mad plan of massacre and outrage; and that this circumstance is due to the fact that a black chapter was not stained with universal tragedy.

The general confusion which followed that upheaval gave imperialists the excuse she had long coveted. The armed invasion of Manchuria and the rapid completion of the railway network, which was to have been a joint Russo-Chinese commercial enterprise but was turned into a military weapon, brought the war of 1904 between Russia and Japan, a conflict in which China was deeply concerned since it was fought almost entirely on her own soil. Although by her Treaty with Japan of December 1905, China ratified the Portsmouth Treaty, and transferred to Japan the usufruct of the Port Arthur territory and the operating concession of the South Manchurian railways, she never ceased hoping that the evacuation of Manchurian territory would really be secured, Japan having pledged herself specifically under article 2 of the supplementary Treaty of 1905 to remove her troops entirely so soon as China should have arranged with Russia a similar evacuation. Many years have passed since Japan gave that written, public undertaking; but the series of secret agreements entered into by her with the now defunct Tsarist government, largely as it would seem because of the abortive American proposal of a decade ago for the neutralisation of the Manchurian railways, have defeated Chinese hopes. That the Republic of Russia, once internal peace has been re-established, will not fail to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of her neighbour is to-day confidently believed.

THE KIAOCHOW QUESTION.

When was against Germany broke out in 1914 China was not unaware of the importance of the Kiaochau position and the necessity of securing that her territory should be used as a naval base by Germany. Consequently, the late President Yuan Shih-kai had commenced negotiations for the retrocession of the whole Kiaochau territory before he had knowledge of the fact that Great Britain had invoked the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and that Japan was about to serve an ultimatum on Germany. The present Chinese Government feels strongly that it is an error on the part of those who are now close and trusted Allies not to have requested her aid at the very commencement of the European war over the matter of Kiaochau. China, although admittedly surprised by the enthrallment of her territories with the enthrallment of the whole Kiaochau territory before he had knowledge of the fact that Great Britain had invoked the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and that Japan was about to serve an ultimatum on Germany. 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FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."] TSARIST OFFICERS SERVING.

ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT IN SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, June 6.—All shops in Shanghai and the Settlements, including Street's and Wing On's, are still closed.

All Clubs, Societies and Chambers of Commerce at separate meetings to Peking demanding the release of the students, and the punishment of the traitors.

Over 300 delegates, representing commercial, industrial and educational bodies, and the Press Association had a tea-party at the Carlton Club, and adopted the following resolutions: (1) to telegraph to Peking demanding the immediate punishment of the traitors; (2) to hold another meeting this afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce; (3) to refuse to resume business and pay taxes until the traitors are punished.

The Wuchang Provincial assembly has passed a resolution to impeach the Wuchang Chief of Police for arresting and assaulting students.

CONFERENCE OF APPOINTMENTS.

President Hsu Shih-chang intends reinstating General Luk Wing-ting as Inspecting Commissioner of Kwang-si, Hunan, and Kwangtung and intends appointing Tong Kai-yew, Inspecting Commissioner of Yunnan, Kwachow and Szechuan, but Chien Ning-fun thinks it too early to take such steps.

THE INTERNAL PEACE CONFERENCE.

Sir John Jordan landed Hsu Shih-chang the second 'Advice' yesterday afternoon, wishing China to resume the Peace Conference. Hsu Shih-chang replied that since the whole deserved peace, there would not be any more fighting.

Sir John Jordan also enquired about the question of Parliament. Hsu Shih-chang replied that he would choose the best proposal, to settle the matter.

It is reported that Sir John thereupon presented a memorandum containing certain suggestions how this question should be settled.

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE. DIARRHOEA is always more or less prevalent during this weather. Prepared for it Chapman's Colic and diarrhoea remedy is prompt and effective. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE SOVIET ARMIES.

The "Izvestiya" declares that nearly all the best of the younger generals of the former Tsarist army are now serving with the Soviets. It mentions Generals "Maximoff, Ivanoff, and Kaischedaroff. The Golos Rossiya mentions also Generals Klembovski, Gutor, and Tschremisoff, all of whom held high rank in the old army. Kaischedaroff commands a unit of Sorokin's army which is operating in the Kuban and Don districts, in the Northern Caucasus, and around Astrakhan at the mouth of the Volga. The strength of this army is about 110,000 men, but it has no single front; its most southerly unit is stretched along the Terek river at the northern foot of the East Caucasus. The army contains 10,000 sailors from the former Black Sea Fleet and many Chinese and Kalmyks; but its main strength consists of Bolshevik soldiers from the old Caucasus army, and from that quarter come its artillery and material. Sorokin is an ex-school teacher, a Cossack by birth. The army contains about 1,500 officers from the former Imperial army. Its general organization it inherited from the Bolsheviks.

According to the Bolsheviks, it is "not a Red Guard but a Red Army"—i.e., an army more or less of the former type but Bolshevik in spirit. The so-called "working Cossacks"—that is, Cossacks with little or no land—have entered it in large numbers. The main function of the army is to defend Astrakhan. Moscow papers contain a few facts about the Bolshevik forces which now occupy the greater part of the Lettish Republic of Livonia. Of the main composition of these forces two different accounts are given. Sometimes for diplomatic reasons the Soviets protest that no recognized Red Guard unit is among the aggressors; but sometimes their newspapers describe military successes as almost entirely due to Trotsky's Guard. The "Izvestiya" says that the main forces in Livonia are Lettish. Russian forces took part in the capture of Riga; but nearly all of them, it appears, were withdrawn, and the Lettish peasants with the exception of the more prosperous, went over wholesale to the Bolsheviks. This newspaper account I have heard confirmed by two German Baltic province nobles now in Stockholm. These inform me that in the country where their estates are situated—that is, near Wenden—the few Red Guards preserved perfect discipline, but the Letts plundered and

killed. On the road small picked units of Red Guards always march first. The scouting detachments which are sent on ahead assure the people that no harm will be done to anyone except the bourgeoisie, but these promises are not usually fulfilled. At Riga the Red Guard shot sixty marauders, and was about to shoot many more when an order from some unknown quarter forbade executions.

The Moscow War Commission has since January called up men of the service years 1894 and 1893 who were registered for mobilization last July but not, with the exception of the Moscow city contingent, called up. These men are to be given four months' training—a sufficient term, as many of them served in the old army and saw fighting. The shortage of small arms is great. No rifles whatever are being manufactured in Russia; and it is difficult to do any except elementary repairs. The "Krasnaya Armiya" complains that millions of good rifles were lost through neglect, and that "even now, despite severe penalties, comrades do not always treat their arms as the good peasant should treat his horse." In the East Russian army, after the defeat of Perm, Red soldiers who neglected to clean their rifles were shot. Bayonets are also short. For artillery the Red Guards continue to be better off; though, again, no guns are made in Russia. At the Putloff Works until lately were built limbers and artillery toolcarts; but such a toolcart, according to "Zhizn," cost the Soviet War Commissariat last October, not less than 150,000 roubles—price not surprising in view of the statement of M. Hessen, formerly editor of the "Reich," that the one locomotive built since the Soviets seized power cost 4,000,000 roubles.

Of the spirit of the Red Guards one gets contrary accounts. It seems to be best at the fighting fronts, mainly because food is more plentiful. That the discipline is good is shown by the fact that though the review fixed for February 23 in Moscow had to be postponed because the soldiers were faint from hunger, there was no mutiny. On the southern fronts successes have raised the Guards' spirits. Their leaders assure them that the present hunger of Russia is due to the Entente blockade and to the surrounding "counter-revolutionary" conspiracies, which prevent peaceful work at home; and that if all the former Empire is Bolshevikised, and perhaps also Central Europe, the Bolshevik Socialism will be able to work out its problems in peace.

That at least is the burden of a speech delivered at Moscow on March 2 by the local President of the Soviet.

THE KING'S POWERS.

Modern Republicans should know their Boswell. Addressing Sir Adam Ferguson, who had been pleading the need for restraining the power of the Crown, Dr. Johnson said: "Sir, I perceive you are a vile Whig. Why all this childish jealousy of the power of the Crown? The Crown has not power enough." A vile Whig has often wondered how that sturdy old Tory would have endured D.O.R.A. Mr. Augustine Birrell, in a summary of Johnson's political gospel, makes him say: "The only liberty worth turning out into the street for is the liberty to do what you like in your own house, and to say what you like in your own inn.... If any tyrant prevents your going-out and your coming-in, fill your pocket with large stones and kill him as he passes. Then go home and think no more about it." Nice doctrine for the old Tory doctor!

LENIN.

Some interesting studies have been recently published of Lenin, and it is possible to recognize in them the typical revolutionary. There have been many fairy tales of Lenin as a German in disguise, as a voluntary, and so on; but he appears in fact as the simple, austere, passionate fanatic of the sort which the world has seen so often. We hear that he is personally incorruptible, and we recall Robespierre; we hear that he is icy cold, and we think of Parnell in Ireland; we hear that he is entirely indifferent to human life, and we see one facet of Napoleon. Yet it is undoubtedly Robespierre to whom the mind turns in a discussion of Lenin.

Personal frugality, domestic virtues, high incorruptibility—the type is there; "stricter man according to his Formula" to his Credo and his Cant, of probities, benevolence, love of virtue and such like, lived not in that age. A man fitted in some luckier settled age to have become one of those incorruptible barger Pattern Figures that have had marble tablets and funeral sermons. It seems that when Carlyle drew Robespierre's portrait he was drawing that of Lenin also.—*Manchester Guardian.*

SAFE, SURE, ALWAYS CURES. Do not suffer from diarrhoea or pain in the stomach when Champlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy is to the right spot and gives immediate relief. You cannot afford to be without it. You are subject to attacks of this kind. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CHILDREN OF THE UNMARRIED.

HOW A MANCHESTER INSTITUTION CARES FOR THEM.

The care of children, and particularly the children of unmarried mothers, was the main subject of consideration at the annual meeting, in the Manchester Town Hall, of the Cheshire Hill Institute, which was established in 1881 by the late Mrs. M. B. Ramsay. The Institute includes a home for infants and a training home for nursery nurses. Its work has been hampered by the war, so that the finances are now at a very low ebb. Last year's working left a deficit of £79—to be added to the £441 debt already existing.

Councillor Godber, who presided, said this was the only institution of its kind in Manchester, and if it had the support it deserved its usefulness could be extended a hundred-fold. Whatever one might think of the unmarried mothers, the children ought not to suffer.

Mr. T. R. Ackroyd spoke of the larger recognition of the value of child life as one of the good things which had come to us through the war.

Unfortunately the war had brought evil as well as good. Illegitimacy was increasing. In 1914 the number of births in England and Wales was 879,095, and the number of illegitimate children was 37,229. In 1918 the births numbered 652,773, and the illegitimate ones were 41,153 in number. So that with four years of war the births had fallen by 216,323 and illegitimate births had gone up by 3,923. The figures for the last three months of 1918 were even more startling. The number of illegitimate children born in England and Wales in that period was 10,367, or 1,647 more than in the corresponding quarter of the year 1917. It was imperative, therefore, that we should face the problem of the unmarried mother, who, whatever her fault, was entitled to consideration on humanitarian and Christian grounds. In any case the child must be cared for and its burden lightened, and the State, he thought, should legitimatise the child when the parents married.

Mrs. Mackintosh thought the Institute suffered from lack of publicity. As a step towards the prevention of immorality Mrs. Mackintosh pressed for the abolition of the law's double standard of morality and the raising of the age of consent.

INTIMATIONS

"For the Blood is the Life."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.

IF YOU are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Blotches, Spots, Pimplies, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant tingling and inflammation of Fingers.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lameness, Gout, etc.

All these are sure signs of digging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of all poisons matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. *Clarke's Blood Mixture* is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.



The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is certified by a most remarkable collection of unselected and ungrateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See our up-to-date bottle.)

Over 50 years success. Pleasant to take and warranted free from astringing injurious. ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS, REBUSE SUBSTITUTES SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES

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dipl constipation and thus cure biliousness, "liver," sick headaches, coated tongue, foul-smelling breath; they clear the skin. Of chemists, of post free at 80 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

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AND ALL HOTELS, CAFES AND STORES.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, June 6, 1919.

On London—
Bank Wires \$/6
" On demand \$/6
" 30 days sight \$/6
" 4 months' sight \$/7
Credits, 4 months' sight \$/7
Documentary, 4 months' sight \$/8
On Paris—
Bank Wires nom.
" On demand nom.
On Calcutta—
Bank Wires nom.
" On demand nom.
On Singapore—
Bank Wires 151
" On demand 170
On Manila—
Bank Wires nom.
" On demand nom.
On Shanghai—
Bank Wires 159
Gold East, 100 fine (per tael) 41.20
Sovereign (Bank's buying rate) \$4.50 n.
Silver (per oz.) 57
B Silver in Hongkong 30 p.m. n.
Chinese Copper Cash 8 p.m. n.
Chinese Copper Cents 8 p.m. n.
Rate of Native Interest 5% p.a.
Chinese Sub Coin 5% p.a.
Hongkong Sub. Coin par.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 6th JUNE, 1919.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

BANKS.
Hongkong Banks 680 b.
MARINE INSURANCE.
Canton Ins. 643 b.
North China Ins. 622 b.
Union Ins. 618 b., 180 b.
Yardang Ins. 624 b.
FIRE INSURANCE.
China Fire Ins. 641 b.
Hongkong Fire Ins. 628 b.
SHIPPING.
Dongtze 680 b., 90 m.
H.K. Steamboats 624 b.
Indo-China (Prof.) 678 b.
Do. (Def.) 618 b., 153 m.
Shell Transports 194 b.
Star Ferries 33 b.
BARRAQUE.
China Sugars 6188 m.
Malabar Sugars 633 b.
Kailao Mining Adm. 59 b.
Langkate T 184 b.
Shanghai Loans T 184 b.
Shai Explorations 678 b.
Raube 678 b.
Tronch Mines 453 b.
Ural Caspian 62 b.
DOCKS, WEAVING, GODOWN, &c.
H. & K. Wharfs 618 b., 113 m.
Central Estates 618 b., 113 m.
Hongkong Hotels 699 b.
Hongkong Lands 6154 m.
Humphrys 68 b.
Kowloon Lands 645 b.
Land Reclamations 6175 b.
West Points 677 b.
Corporation Mills.
Eve Cottons T 273 b.
Kang Yiks T 32 b.
Lao Sung Mows T 1724 b.
Orientals T 91 b.
Shanghai Cottons T 180 b.
Yangtzapoo T 124 b.
MISCELLANEOUS.
Cement \$7.00 b., 7.00 m.
China-Borneo \$124 b.
China-Light Old \$3.20 & New 1.25 b.
China-Providence \$6.50 b.
Dove Farms 633 b.
H.E. Engineers 678 b.
Mexico 634 b.
Hongkong Ropes 637 b.
H.K. Tramways 74 b.
Peak Tramways (Old) 67 b., ex div.
do. (New) 67 b., 60 b.
Steam Laundries 634 b.
H.K. Steel Foundry 612 b.
Water-boats 613 b.
Watson 634 b.
Pawlin 634 b.
Wiseman 634 b.
Brit. Burnshas 28 b., cum all.
Anglo-Egypt B 26 b.

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V.O.S.
(PARLIAMENT BLEND)
FINEST LIQUEUR
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INTIMATIONS

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY
LIMITED

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes.

11.45 p.m. to 12.45 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.15 a.m. to 2.15 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

2.15 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

SATURDAY.

EXTRA CAR-12 midnight.

SUNDAY.

7.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

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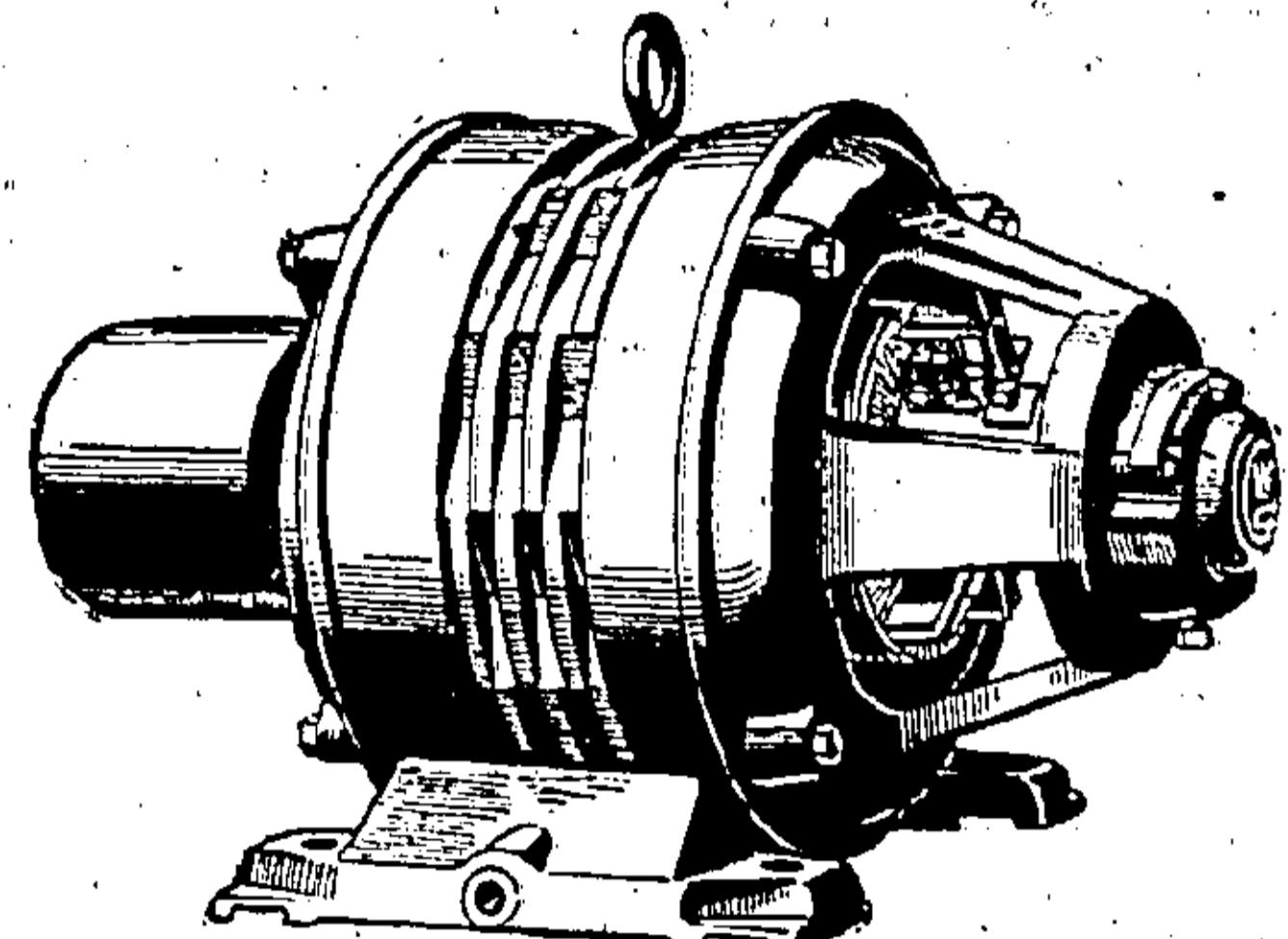
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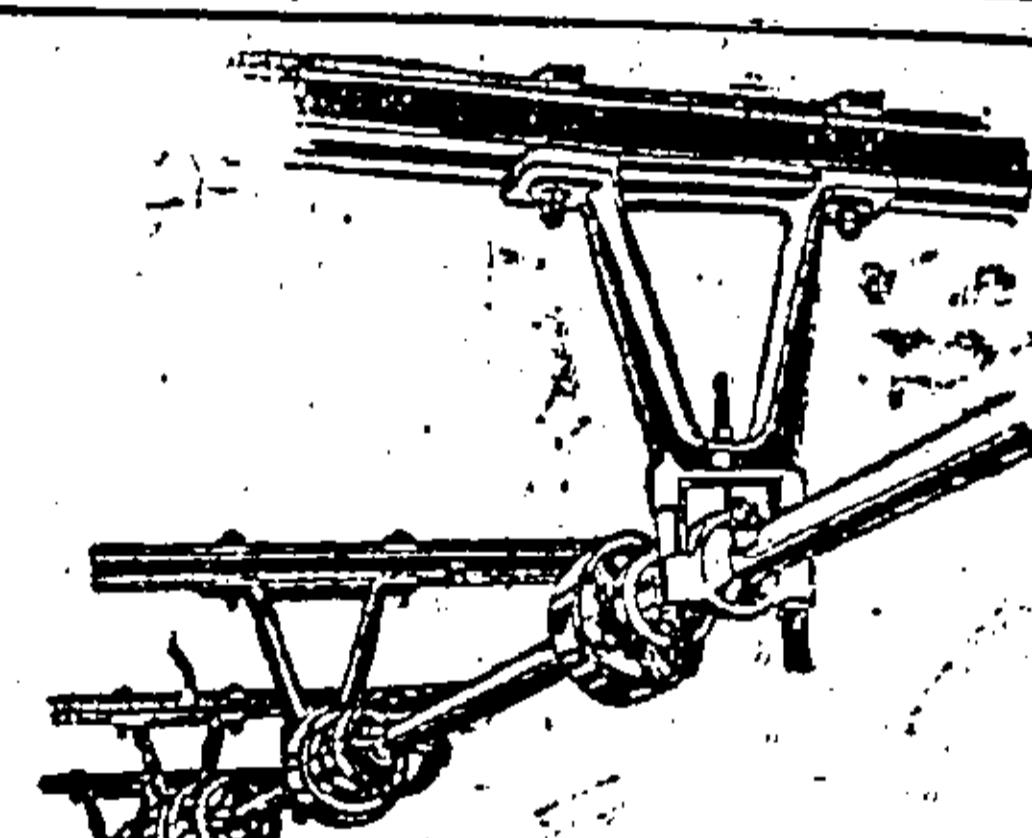
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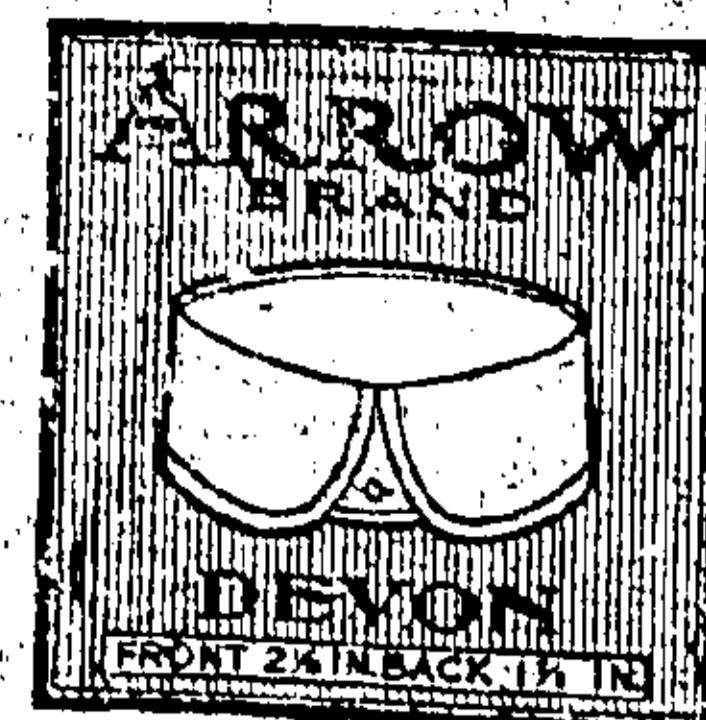
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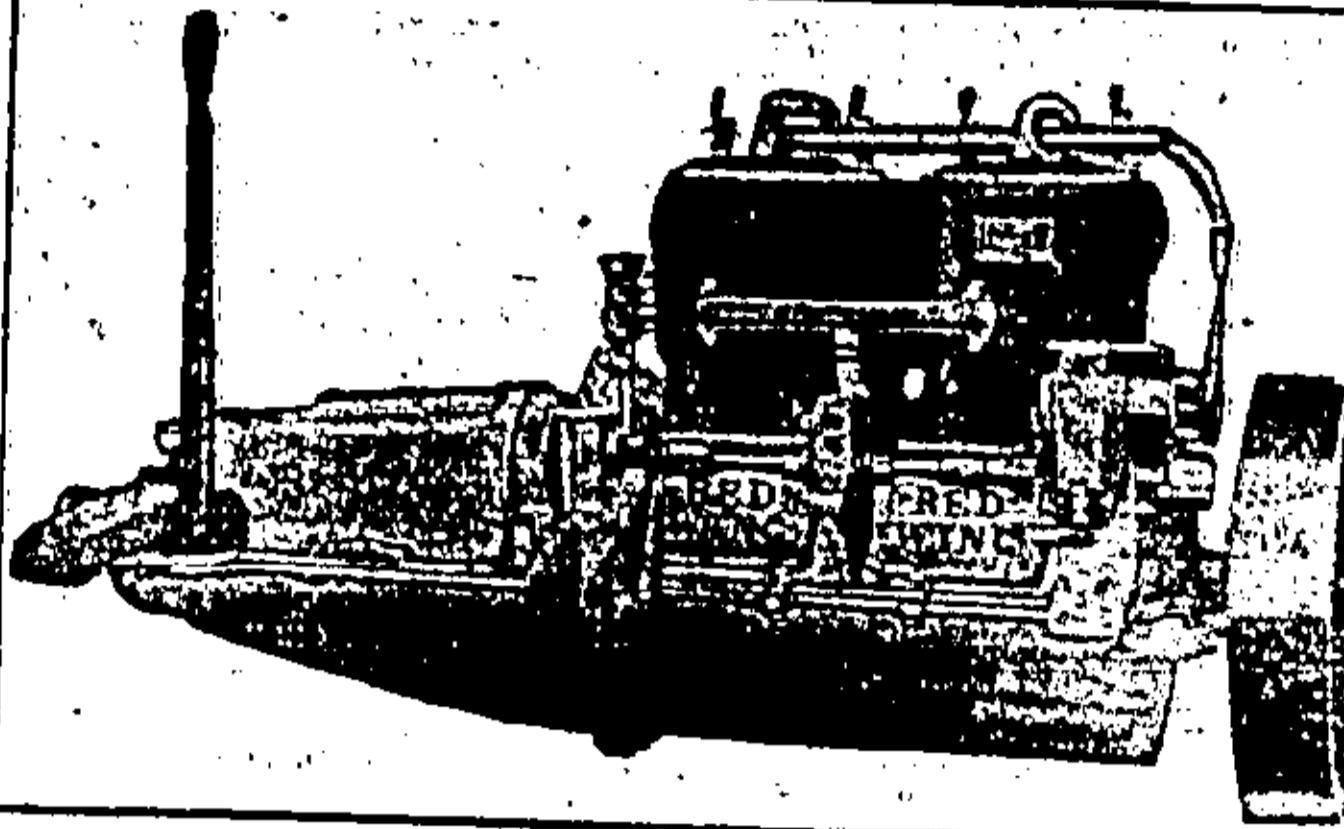
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WE SHALL BE PLEASED AT ALL TIMES TO SUPPLY
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We produce more than 95,000 sacks of Flour of the highest quality, daily, from best Chinese wheat, free from dust and impurities. Output will be increased to 45,000 sacks per day by end of the year. We are continually being favoured with orders from all over China, Japan, Straits Settlements, Manila and other Eastern and European ports.



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(With apologies to "Joan of Arc")
Tis ready now! Tis ready now!
And its size will surprise everyone.
It exceeds all expectation.
It demands your approbation.
Tis ready now! Tis ready now!
So do not hesitate.
But buy to-day, without delay.
Or else you may be too late.

POST OFFICE.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.
The General Post Office will be open on Monday, 8th June, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. only.

There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

The District Post Offices will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m., and from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. with the exception of Kowloon Office which will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. only.

There will be one delivery from District Offices at noon.

Jewellery and Silverware manufactured in Hongkong or any other British Possession may now be sent by parcel post from Hongkong to the United Kingdom.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G.R.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless Telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abdalan, Alwair or Mohammrah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Unine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Frithrea, French Somal Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 8 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

INWARD MAIRS.

SUNDAY, June 8.
India, Colombo and Straits — Per

MISHIMA MARU.

MONDAY, June 9.

Japan—Per ARRAUTOON APCAR.

TUESDAY, June 10.

Japan—Per TOKIWA MARU.

WEDNESDAY, June 11.

U.S.A.—Per VENEZUELA.

Manila—Per FUSHIMA MARU.

FRIDAY, June 13.

U.S.A. Canada and Japan—Per PERSIA MARU.

OUTWARD MAIRS.

SUNDAY, June 8.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keeling

—Per AMAKUSA MARU.

Japan via Kobe—Per TENSHIN MARU.

9 a.m.

TUESDAY, June 10.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHINUA.

10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via

Kobe—Per MISHIMA MARU.

10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per

TEAN.

11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI-

HONG.

1 p.m.

Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius,

South Africa, India via Danach-

kodi, Egypt and EUROPE

via SUZU—Per STENTOR.

REGISTRATION 1:45 p.m. LETTERS

1:55 p.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on

Tuesday, June 10, at 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 12.

Shanghai and North China—Per

SUNNING.

10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via

Nagasaki on the 4th June, and is

expected here on the 11th June.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

CORONET Tel. No. 1748.

will be CLOSED until TUESDAY next, when

"SOLD FOR MARRIAGE"
will be screened.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For Four Nights' Season
Commencing TO-NIGHT Thursday June 6th.

"HANDS UP"

Episode 7 "Tossed into the Torrent" Episode 8 "The Fatal Jewel."

MISS PHYLLIS FAYE

The best known & youngest Australia's Star in Catchy Songs & latest Fancy Dances.

HAROLD LLOYD**WHY PICK ON ME?**

SUNDAY Matinee, 8th June at 6 P.M.
THE KIDNAPPED HEIRESS and KEYSSTONE COMEDIES.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

Tel. 2511.

JUNE 7, 8, 9, 10.

Showing—Paramount Exclusive 6 parts.

MARGUERITE CLARK

IN.

The VALENTINE GIRL.

MONDAY 9th. Matinee at 5 P.M.

By Request, Showing.

"LOST AND WON"

Featuring MARIE DORO.

Booking at the THEATRE.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The Admiral Line's s.s. *West Murchison*

arrived at Shanghai on June 3rd,

and is due to arrive here via Manila

on or about June 27th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tokina Maru* (New York Line) left Kobe for this port via Nagasaki on the 4th June, and is

expected here on the 11th June.

LATER ADVISES.

The P. & O.B.I. & A. *Ararat* left Moji for this port on the 10th instant at 8 a.m. and is due here on the 10th instant at about noon.

The T.K.K. s.s. *Pearl Maru*, arrived at Yokohama June 2, and will sail

on or about June 27th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Takao Maru* (New York Line) left Singapore for this port

direct on the 4th June, and is

expected here on the 8th June.

The Shawan Tones Co. s.s. *Gothic Prince* is expected here from New York about middle of June.

The G.P.O.'s R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Vancouver on May 31.

The C.P.O.'s R.M.S. *Empress of Borneo* sailed from Kobe May 14 for Yokohama.